The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Better that we should err in action than wholly refuse to perform.—Simms.

WHOLE NO. 973. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1929. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 38.

CONFIDENCE AND IMAGINATION ARE NATIONAL ASSET

President Hoover's conferences with labor and other factors in production and distribution was intended to shake the people out of a timidity caused by the Wall Street slump.

It is idle to deny that this was a terrific blow. As usual it caught the "little fellow"—as well as many classed comparatively rich.

The Hoover parleys will remind the people of their unlimited resources and a domestic market that consumes 90 per cent of the nation's output.

The wealth and resources of the United States is the wonder of the world, yet they are practically touched. This is true in every field of activity.

These opportunities are known to men of imagination and daring. Organization and the will to do are the requisites. The facilities are at hand.

Public works of all description, from roads to school houses and reforestration; from public utility developments to river and harbor improvements; from electrification of railroads to bridge building and tunnelling; from internal water ways to abolition of slums and tenement houses; from extension of private industrial plants to municipal museums, markets, hospitals and parks—the call awaits our people in the nation and in the smallest community.

These needs have not just presented themselves, but it takes times like the present to drive home that need.

Citizens must discard old standards and penny-pinching slogans. We are living in a new era and the term "confidence" is but a realization of that fact.

Representatives of labor, in the Hoover conference, personally expressed their belief that workers would forego demands for wage increases "for the immediate present." This does not apply to existing wage movements.

There was no yielding of our faith in the need for high purchasing power, nor was there the slightest intimation that labor would cease to press its demand for higher standards in normal times. But it was agreed that new wage movements can not be successfully launched when people are alarmed.

This is patent to every experienced trade unionist.

The purpose of the Hoover parleys can be realized if labor in every community encourages the new outlook.

In former times public improvements were often considered an out-of-work palliative. Labor should insist that these improvements be considered a national policy on a scale hitherto unknown.

They should be a definite, constructive, continuous and necessary part of our social life.

These activities can go hand in hand with a study of causes for present conditions, such as inflation of credits for speculative purposes and the uncontrolled loans of millions of dollars out of the strong boxes of wealthy corporations that were used by stock market manipulators.

These gamblers accepted the theory that there is no limit to the air capacity of a toy balloon.

Unionists Escape "Treason" Net; Judge Cowper Ignores Hysteria

Marion, N. C., Nov. 30.—Superior Court Judge Cowper granted a nonsuit in the trial of Alfred Hoffman, organizer United Textile Workers, and four other defendants charged with "treason, sedition and rebellion."

The court's ruling quashes the charge. Judge Cowper defined the law covering rebellion as an act against the sovereignty of the State and can not cover charges of disorderly conduct or resisting an officer.

The unionists and nearly 100 others are also charged with various crimes, that include rioting, disorderly conduct, assault and resisting officers.

The treason charge collapsed when Judge Cowper warned the grand jury to keep in mind the distinction between attacking the state and misdemeanors when they were considering other indictments.

In his decision Judge Cowper showed that in the history of no State had members of a crowd or mob been accused of rebellion; that the North Carolina statute was copied from the Federal law and the decision of Federal courts applied here.

"If a bare opposition to the execution of any law might be considered as constituting a traitorous offense," he said, "it must be equally so in relation to every law and in relation to the marshal of a court as much as in relation to a supervisor of a district and yet, under the Penal Code of the United States, the offense of willfully obstructing, resisting or opposing an officer in serving or attempting to serve any process is considered and punished merely as a misdemeanor."

GREEN ASKS UNIONISTS TO AID TEXTILE LABOR

Washington, Nov. 30.—In a call signed by President Green and Secretary Frank Morrison, trade unionists are asked to make financial contributions to assist the United Textile Workers' Union in its Southern organizing campaign.

The call was issued under instructions of the conference of national and international representatives, held at Washington, under authority of the A. F. of L. convention at Toronto.

"The Southern textile workers are victims of low wages, long hours and indefensible conditions of employment," the call states. "They are exploited and oppressed. Let us again show that labor can be relied upon to respond to the call of helpless men and unprotected women and children in their hour of greatest distress.

"A small contribution from the millions of working men and women who compose the A. F. of L. and from their friends will constitute a fund of money which, wisely employed and economically expended, will serve to organize Southern textile workers and secure for them decent living conditions and guarantee protection they so greatly need."

The call suggests that each union determine the amount of money it can contribute. Secretary Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, will receive contributions and make full and complete accounting for same.

SENATE PARTY LINES ARE "SHOT TO PIECES"

New York, Nov. 30.—Party lines in the Senate are obliterated, according to the Wall Street Journal, in discussing the failure to pass the tariff bill, approved by the House.

This newspaper is a recognized financial spokesman and its views are considered those of large business interests.

"It is clear that the Republican Party, so far as the Senate is concerned, is shot to pieces," the editor says. "The name, apparently, has ceased to have any meaning as distinguished from Democracy, using either name as a party label.

"Republicanism represented government by those fitted to govern, while Democracy assumes that everybody is fitted to govern, and even to govern himself. In that sense the old Republican Party in the Senate, once so powerful and united, is nothing but a thing of shred and patches."

CITY RENT LAWS VOID

New York, Nov. 30.—The city's emergency rent laws are illegal, says the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court.

Landlord organizations contested the laws, which were passed last year by the Municipal Assembly to continue expiring State laws governing rents during an emergency.

The court held that the home rule act gives local authorities no power to interfere with contracts such as leases are declared to be.

Tenants are fearful that rents will be raised. Landlords assure them rents will not be disturbed, except in "certain cases."

INDIVIDUALS DON'T COUNT

Organized labor should ignore the two or three churchmen and church organizations in the South that have lined up with mill owners.

Such actions are contrary to every declaration by recognized spokesmen of every denomination in this country.

"Black sheep" are not uncommon, and no organization should be judged by the actions of an individual.

Organized labor's campaign in the South is being supported by clergymen and churchmen in that section, as well as in every other section.

The exception but emphasizes the general rule.

WATCH YOUR STEP, DR. WYNNE!

Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, the very efficient New York Health Commissioner, is treading on thin ice when he urges women to boycott restaurants that handle unsanitary food.

Dr. Wynne must know he is in the jurisdiction of Federal Judge Bondy who permanently enjoined structural iron workers from asking friends not to patronize low-wage, non-union builders.

The iron workers were enjoined from even intimating that these concerns enforce unfair conditions.

The New York health commissioner may say, "the court can't issue such an order against me," but that's what the iron workers said.

The court did not consider human rights. Property, dollars, profits is the one consideration, and any one who interferes with prospective sales can be enjoined, constitutional guarantees notwithstanding.

It may be said that Federal Judge Bondy can not reach Dr. Wynne, as a boycott such as he proposes is outside the jurisdiction of a Federal court.

Astute lawyers have arranged to cover such cases. A New York restaurant can incorporate in Delaware, for instance, and give a few shares of stock to some person living in that State. The Delaware stockholder can then come into Judge Bondy's court and claim that "his" property is injured—and Dr. Wynne is hooked.

MEDICAL MEN INDICT NATION FOR ALLOWING CHILD LABOR

New York, Nov. 30.—Society pays a costly price for permitting child labor to exist, declare nationally-known medical authorities in a symposium of medical opinion that has been made public by the National Child Labor Committee.

The medical men are pitiless in their indictment of the nation for permitting this wrong that weakens, according to New York Commissioner of Health Shirley W. Wynne, "the foundations of the social structure itself."

"A civilization which permits the energies of its younger generation to be sapped before their period of maximum production is wasting its most valuable asset," said Dr. C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University.

Dr. Eugene L. Opie, tuberculosis authority of Philadelphia, said: "Infection that under favorable conditions would be trivial may be converted into grave diseases when children are subjected to the enforced strain of occupations in which they are not adapted."

Dr. William R. P. Emerson, professor of children's diseases, Tufts College, finds that the harmful effects of child labor responsible, in a large measure, for the physical unfitness revealed in the drafting of men for military service during the World War, when from 30 to 50 per cent were rejected.

The Symposium is published under the title, "The Doctor Looks at Child Labor."

Listed among the most serious results from a health standpoint are nervous diseases, heart defects, tuberculosis, toxic poisoning, spinal affections, curvature of the spine and permanent injury to the bones and muscles. Chronic malnutrition from labor is held responsible for lowered resistance to disease, for malnutrition and for failure to attain normal growth. Mental specialists hold that a child's personality, as well as his physique, often warped and stunted by premature employment.

DICTATOR'S SPY PLAN ROUNDLY DENOUNCED

Washington, Nov. 30.—At a mass meeting in this city Congress was called upon to pass the Heflin resolution which provides for an investigation of the Fascist League of North America. The resolution declares this organization "has no place in a country dedicated to freedom and democracy. Its opposition to Americanization is a poisonous influence that should be checked and its existence in our country is a challenge to the ideals and best impulse of the American people."

Mussolini was charged with extending his empire into the United States through this spy system.

"This organization would dictate the lives of 4,000,000 American citizens who were born in Italy. Their children would be controlled by special Fascist schools that inculcate the ideals of autocracy and frown on every attempt to extend the American ideal, that is the antithesis of autocracy. The Fascist League opposes Americanization of Italian aliens, levies taxes on Italians residing in this country, classes as 'renegades' those Italians who have become American citizens, arrests and places in the army any American citizen of Italian birth who visits the land of his birth, and conducts a general terroristic campaign against Italians who oppose Mussolini's super-government in the United States."

Speakers included Edward Keating, former Congressman and editor of "Labor," and Charles E. Russell, well-known writer.

POVERTY NO CRIME; RELIEF IS NEEDED

New York, Nov. 30.—Poverty is not a crime, but is an economic condition which the State is bound to recognize in some way or other, State Senator Seabury C. Mastick, chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee for Old Age Relief, declared before the Ethical Culture Society.

Senator Mastick estimated that 41,000 persons in this State more than 70 years old would be entitled to old age relief, and that the cost of such a law would be $12,000,000 annually, at the rate of $30 a month to each applicant. He said an old-age pension law would not depopulate institutions for the aged, as many old people would need hospital and institution care and some would have no other place to go.

EMPLOYERS IGNORE COMPENSATION LAW

New York, Nov. 30.—Chief City Magistrate McAdoo will examine reports by State Attorney General Hamilton that employers in this city are ignoring the workmen's compensation law.

"It is alleged to me that a great many employers are failing to insure their employes as required under this act, either by not insuring them at all or by allowing the insurance to lapse and not renewing it," said the chief magistrate. "If such be the cases come to the attention of the commission under the workmen's compensation law, where accidents occurred in factories and shops, and during investigations it has been found there has been no insurance and in many cases the employer has no means to pay the damages settled against him, which, of course, is a gross injustice to the working people. I understand that the labor unions are, as might be expected, very strongly in favor of the strict enforcement of this law."

Mooney Says Kaiser's Agents Threw Bomb; Asks U. S. Probe

Washington, Nov. 30.—Thomas Mooney, in a remarkable letter to United States Senator Schall, accuses an organized group of German secret agents of the crime for which he is serving a life sentence.

Mooney asks that the Federal Government investigate statements Louis J. Smith is alleged to have made in a death-bed confession that he, and not Mooney, hurled the Preparedness Day parade bomb in 1916 in San Frace so that killed and wounded half a hundred persons.

Mooney writes, in part:

"Large sums of money came to the Smith who was the star witness in the case of United States Government vs. Thomas Bopp, military attache of the German government; Mrs. Cornell and C. C. Crowley, private detective, and Louis J. Smith.

"Smith was the actual dynamiter for the German consul, von Bopp, and was directed by C. C. Crowley, who was the go-between and close-up man to the consul.

"Von Brinken, military attache, was in charge of this rough stuff. He got his orders from von Bopp, who in turn transmitted them to Crowley, who gave them to the actual dynamiter, Louis J. Smith, at the bottom. In his testimony, if memory serves me well, Smith recited all of the crimes he committed for the Germans, naming the various jobs, how, when and where they were committed and for what purpose—the weakening of the Allies' cause in this country.

"Mooney says the Kaiser's agents hired Smith out of the Hercules Powder plant in California because of his knowledge of explosives and their rout ng.

"It was Smith's job to blow up as much of these explosives as was possible while en route to the Allies. He testified at the trial that he was with 14 tons of explosives aboard in Puget Sound, near Tacoma, Wash. The explosion was heard and seen after the explosion. It was a plain case of murder."

Mooney declares he was "framed" for union activities; that two of his friends were offered $5,000 to "get him"; that Crowley, who is a Federal prisoner declared Mooney was innocent; that the memoirs of von Brinken, published in the San Francisco Bulletin, were suddenly stopped when he wrote that his story "might change judicial decisions" in this State, and that it was Fickert's plan to use the "Mooney gallows" as a platform to campaign for governor of California.

Fickert was prosecuting attorney in the Mooney case and is involved in the perjuries that have since developed.

SOUTHERN CHURCHMEN URGE TEXTILE INQUIRY

Gainesville, Ga., Nov. 30.—"It is humiliating to read that mills are coming to our section because of 'low wages and docile labor,' declares a report prepared by the Social Service Commission of the Georgia Baptist convention.

A "scientific study of the textile industry, North and South," is favored.

The report said of the textile situation:

"The coming of these industries to the South brings us face to face with new problems.

"Everybody is rejoiced to see these evidences of expanding business in the Southeast. However, to thoughtful people there is no satisfaction in the statement that these mills are coming because the South offers 'low wages and docile labor.' Indeed, this is humiliating rather than pleasing.

"A few years ago we Southerners were bitterly denouncing New England cotton mills for the way they treated their labor. Now that some of these mills are coming South, we find some of our Southern statesmen angrily defending these same practices in the South.

"Then they denounced high protective tariff of New England industries; now they are clamoring for that same protection for Southern mills.

"Surely dollars make us all do alike."

NAVY FEARS PRECEDENT BY LOANING WAR VESSEL

Washington, Nov. 30.—The Navy Department declined to comply with the request of Tacoma and Seattle city officials to authorize the use of the aircraft Lexington as an auxiliary to the electric power plants of these cities.

The two Washington cities, suffering from a severe drought which is reported to threaten their hydro-electric water supply, appealed to the department to detail the huge aircraft carrier as an aid to their electric power resources during the emergency.

The department fears to establish a precedent, and suggested that the cities dispense with all unnecessary power. Only in "great emergency," it was stated, would just fy a change in the department's policy.

WOULD CURE FILIPINOS

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The immigration section of the influential Commonwealth Club favors a rigid physical and mental examination of all Filipinos entering the United States.

It was stated that "serious social and economic conditions have resulted from this unrestricted immigration" and that the continuance of our present policy will augment such conditions.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS WIN

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The Photo Engravers' Union and the Western Process Engraving Company signed a five-day week agreement. This is another break in the ranks of employers who resist the shorter work week.

MOONEY'S PARDON PLEA REFERRED TO ADVISORS

Sacramento, Calif., Nov. 30.—Governor Young referred Mooney's parole plea to the Advisory Pardon Board for investigation and recommendation. The governor said he is not attempting to shift responsibility.

"Although it has been the announced policy," he said, "of the governor's office to submit to this board all pardon cases which are regarded as sufficiently deserving to merit careful consideration, I have hitherto not done so in this instance, hoping that I might reach a definite conclusion in my own mind and thus avoid taking any action which might tend to delay a final decision."

Governor Young is the third State Executive who has considered the pardon plea. The case has been before him for several months.

Judge Griffin, who tried Mooney, is urging the pardon following an expose of perjury that was used in the conviction. Judge Griffin has declared that the trial was a frame-up and a "dirty job."

OUTLAW WIRE TAPPING FAVORED BY LAWMAKER

Washington, Nov. 30.—A law to outlaw wire tapping is favored by Congressman Schafer of Wisconsin. The United States Supreme Court ruled, in a Prohibition case, that evidence secured by tapping telephone and telegraph wires is admissible in civil and criminal cases.

"So long as the Federal Government continues to permit the wire tapping it is guilty of tyranny equal to that of the most backward medieval despotisms," said Mr. Schafer. "A wire tapper destroys the sanctity of the home, secretly and without warning."

SENATE ANGERS SECRET FACISTS; PRIVILEGE OBJECTS TO PUBLICITY

Washington, Nov. 30.—Attempts to bring the United States Senate into popular contempt continues to be the favorite indoor sport in certain circles.

To ridicule the Senate is a sure applause getter. Penny-a-liners and would-be wits are cheered by every admirer of Mussolini.

In the House no voice is raised against wrong; injustice is never challenged. This is an ideal situation for secret Fascists and their ballyhoos who deneate the Senate.

Former President Coolidge seems to be affected by manufactured opposition. He recently said: "The stenography, just published, he refers to "the great power each Senator is permitted to exercise—which is often a veto power mak ng one Senator a majority of the 96 Senators."

The former President served as presiding officer of the Senate when he was Vice President, and it could be assumed that he knows the rules of that body. The picture of one Senator holding up a lawmaking branch of government is ludicrous.

Senate Rule 22 provides that when 16 Senators sign a petition to stop debate, the question must be put to a vote "one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one." If the motion to close debate receives a two-third vote, "no Senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than one hour on the pending measure, the amendments thereto, and motions affecting same, and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to keep the time of each Senator who speaks."

This rule is a check on one-man filibusters that the people are led to bel eve is staged in the Senate. The rule that the man holding up the nation's business" is maintained because men like Grundy of Pennsylvania would have wealth write our laws and who object to having wrongs exposed.

This is impossible unless the Senate is Mussolinized. Organized labor is well aware of the purpose of those who would bring the Senate into popular contempt. The A. F. of L. Executive Council reported to the Toronto convention:

"The Senate is the most democratic branch of Congress. The Executive Council does not join with the crackers who are continually denouncing the United States Senate."

PRESIDENT HAS INDUSTRIAL PARLEY WITH VARIOUS GROUPS OF CITIZENS

Washington, Nov. 30.—President Hoover broke new ground when he invited representatives of labor, agriculture, business, transportation and finance to confer with him on the industrial outlook and discuss methods that will stimulate prosperity and offset the recent Wall Street debacle.

Labor representatives who visited the White House were: President Green, Secretary Frank Morrison and Third Vice President Woll of the A. F. of L.; these presidents of internationals: John L. Lewis, miners; William L. Hutcheson, carpenters, and T. A. Rickert, garment workers; Wm. J. McSorley, president Building Trades Department A. F. of L.; John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer Metal Trades Department A. F. of L.; B. M. Jewell, president Railway Employes' Department A. F. of L., and these executives of railway brotherhoods: A. Johnston, president locomotive engineers; Timothy Shea, assistant president firemen and enginemen; A. F. Whitney, president railroad trainmen, and E. P. Curtis, president railway conductors.

As a result of conferences with labor and employers, a statement issued from the White House said the President was authorized to announce that the employers stated on their individual behalf that they will not initiate any movement for wage reduction and it was their strong recommendation that this attitude should be pursued by the country as a whole. They considered that aside from the human considerations involved, the consuming power of the country will thereby be maintained.

The President was also authorized by the representatives of labor to state that in their individual views and as their strong recommendation to the country as a whole, that no movement beyond those already in negotiation should be initiated for increase of wages, and that every cooperation should be given by labor to industry and in the handling of its problems. The purpose of these declarations is to give assurance that conflicts should not occur during the present situation which will affect the continuity of work and thus maintain stability of employment."

President Green amplified this White House statement.

"The representatives of labor," said the A. F. of L. executive, "emphasized labor's economic policy regarding high wages and the need for continued high purchasing power.

"They were more firmly convinced than ever that the prosperity of the nation depended upon the purchasing and consuming power of the people. For this special reason they announced their uncompromising opposition to any reduction in wages or any lowering of the living standards of the masses of the people. At the same time these representatives expressed their individual and collective opinion that it would be unwise to aggravate the situation by demanding increases in wages for the immediate present. The basis of such opinion is clear and well understood.

"Labor has learned from experience that movements for special increases in wages can not be successfully launched at a time when the nation has sustained a severe shock as a result of the destruction of billions of dollars in values resulting in the curtailment of the buying power of the millions of victims who lost all their possessions.

"Within a few months industrial conditions will become normal, confidence and stability in industry and finance will be restored, and labor, strong and aggressive will be prepared to demand and secure higher wages and a greater degree of leisure so that the use of the products of the mill, mine and factory will balance with the facilities of production."

President Hoover, later, notified governors of every State that the Federal Government will exert itself to the utmost within its own province and I should like to feel that I have the co-operation of yourself and the municipal, county and other local officials" in the expansion of public works.

Replies from many State Executives indicate that public works will be started on an extensive scale.

FREEDOM OF SEAS IS HELD OBSOLETE

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—"Freedom of the seas," so strongly urged by the United States, is a formula that has lost its humane significance, said Henry Fletcher, until recently Ambassador to Italy, in an address in this city.

Since this theory was evolved, said Mr. Fletcher, methods of communication and warfare itself have so completely changed as to make the doctrine obsolete.

"At the whole nation goes to war," he said, "the old distinctions of absolute and conditional contraband have disappeared. Everything is now contraband, even propaganda. This is what the great war did to the so-called freedom of the seas.

"The United States, in its infancy, advocated neutral rights of trade because it was a great business with all Europe more or less continuously at war. Considering the war was waged by mercenary or professional troops, it was a humane doctrine as well.

"But when it got into the Civil War, when it became a question of the life or death of the united nation, we blockaded the Confederate ports, and the practical effect of the doctrine of continuous voyages interfered with the trade of the neutral countries as well.

"Freedom of the seas is a war term, not a peace term, when neutral powers are for freedom of the seas. When at war, all are against it."

FAIR PAY FOR GIRLS ASKED OF INDUSTRY

New York, Nov. 30.—Thousands of girls in this city do not receive enough for their services to enable them to live in comfort, unless subsidized by their families, friends or some agency existing for that purpose, declared State Industrial Commissioner Perkins in an address to social workers.

Industries paying employes only enough to buy food and shelter are "parasite industries," said Miss Perkins.

ALL-TIME VACATION DUE TO MACHINERY

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Automatic machinery will give one quarter of the nation's office workers a continuous vacation, rather than the five-day week, according to C. H. Hunter, director of the National Business Show, held in this city.

Mr. Hunter says the five-day week is inevitable, and that machinery and new processes are bringing a revolution among "white collar" workers.

"There are today," he said, "3,000,000 clerks in this country drawing $12,000,000 every day. By introducing efficient methods we can easily dispense with one-quarter of that number. Instead of a five-day week they can take a continuous vacation.

"One of our latest machines is the varityper. It has 150 keys in 40 alphabets, enabling the writer to type in 40 languages. It eliminates the need for shorthand. One writes at a speed of 233 words a minute. A turn of a knob changes the type to any of 40 languages.

"Each year business machines are speeding up work in offices and factories in such an industry as the whole Saturday, instead of the customary half-holiday, should prevail throughout the United States."

UNIONIZED INDUSTRY SHOWS MARKED GAINS

New York, Nov. 30.—Marked gains are recorded in the cloak and suit industry as the result of an agreement to abolish low standards between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and three employers' associations.

Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman of the industry, reports that the number of firms having contractual relations increased from 1,417 to 1,595. Each of the firms added by all of these firms have been investigated to check the sending out of work to shops which have been found to labor standards. The four organizations co-operate with the commission.

Between meetings of the full commission the joint committee of managers, made up of the managers of the four associations, meets at frequent intervals with Chairman Ingersoll.

NOTED LAWYER DEAD

Providence, R. I., Nov. 30.—Herbert A. Rice, former State Attorney General, died at his home here. He gained nation-wide prominence in 1920 when he prosecuted this State in the United States Supreme Court action to restrain the Federal Government from enforcing the prohibition law. Rhode Island claimed that the police powers of the State were usurped by the Constitution were being usurped.

The Supreme Court's decision established the validity of the dry enforcement law in the entire nation.

PRODUCE DRIVERS STRIKE

Newark, N. J., Nov. 30.—Several hundred produce teamsters suspended work rather than act as strikebreakers against leaders who quit work to enforce higher wages. The drivers recently secured a wage increase and they refused to block other workers from making gains. The drivers are affiliated to Brotherhood of Teamsters.